



Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

Convention ID: 736

Submitting author: Ms Shuk Ching WONG

Post title: Advanced Practice Nurse, Prince of Wales Hospital, NTEC

Enhanced the prevention of intravenous catheter related sepsis

WONG SC(1), LAI WMR(1), LEUNG TK(1), CHIU CSG(1), YUEN PSC(1), WONG HW(1), CHANG YLI(1), WONG WHD(1), CHENG YSA(1)

(1) Infection Control Team, Prince of Wales Hospital

Keywords:

Intravenous catheter
nosocomial infection
preventive measure
documentation
monitoring
bacteremia

Introduction

Intravenous catheter device is one of the causes causing nosocomial blood stream infection. Such infection result in increased mortality and raising the costs in healthcare system, yet these infections are preventable. From Jan 2011 to Jul 2012 in PWH, hospital acquired MRSA bacteremia rate was 0.54 per 1000 patient bed days. Only focus on these cases that related to intravenous catheter, the rate is 0.01. For this issue, enhancing preventive measure by proper documentation of catheter insertion and daily monitoring are necessary.

Objectives

(1)To introduce and standardize the intravenous catheter record form to facilitate the documentation and observation of catheter site in daily practice. (2)To provide simple guide of insertion site selection and catheter removal when there are signs and symptoms of insertion site infection. (3)To reduce intravenous line-associated bloodstream infections.

Methodology

Design intravenous catheter record form to enhance proper documentation of intravenous catheter insertion and catheter removal. Also facilitate the daily monitoring. Outcome measures were categorized as: 1. Ensure the form is utilized and proper filling in different departments by auditing. 2. Monitor the rate of MRSA bacteraemia related to intravascular infection.

Result

Audit of intravenous catheter record form usage was done in Jan to Mar, 2013. Total 183 no. of forms in 10 departments were audited. All departments were using this form in their daily practice. The compliance rate of filling up the items was 89%. Result was presented in Infection Control Coordinators Meeting and practices reinforced. Hospital acquired MRSA bacteraemia related to intravenous catheter was reduced

from 0.01 in 2012 to 0.005 in 2013. Insertion site monitoring to reduce the risk of nosocomial infection is essential. Staff can be alerted to remove the catheter as soon as possible through the observation. Standardized tool can facilitate daily monitoring effectively.